



VOCATIONAL PREFERENCE OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The Present Research was a survey work. An attempt was taken by the Investigator to study the Vocational Preference of College students. 830 +2 1st year students of 08 (eight) Colleges in the District of Mayurbhanj, Odisha were purposively selected as the sample of the study. Occupational Aspiration Scale was used for the collection of data. "t" test was used for the purpose of analysis of data. The findings reveal that the Non-tribal students have higher Vocational preference than the Tribal students, the Urban students have higher Vocational preference than the Rural students and the Boys have higher Vocational Preference than the Girls.

KEYWORDS: Vocational Preference, Tribal & Non-tribal, Rural & Urban, Boys & Girls, Aspiration, Science & Technology.

INTRODUCTION

The Present world is the world of Science and Technology. Man has given his footprint on the surface of the moon. He has conquered time and space. Achievement, discovery and invention are most of the fantastic and wonderful characteristic of the present 21st Century. Science has revolutionaries our life in the field of energy, agriculture, entertainment, medicine, computer application, communication, transportation and other areas. It has made our life convenient and luxurious. In spite of number of achievement human beings are facing number of critical problems like unemployment, illiteracy, poverty, disunity and value conflict which affect total national development and social reconstruction. Some great thinkers in the world view that due to the lack of proper development of cognitive, affective and psychomotor abilities of human beings were unable to progress ahead in social, economical, political and cultural aspect of the country. According to Albert, "Man is the measure of all things and he is the key to all types of developments." So, it is true that only competent and skillful individuals can help in the redical reconstruction of the society in different aspect. One individual can not achieve all qualities and competencies. Intelligence, creativity, attitude, interest, motivations, values, aspiration and other traits differ from one individual to another individual. One individual shows his excellence in one area, whereas another individual in another area. But it needs proper competency, attitude, interest and devotion for making the work effectively, significant and successful.

Considering the constitutional fundamental Rights and Principles, our Central Govt. and State Govt. are taking number of suitable measures and programmes of the education for the well being of the deprived and backward class people like ST, SC, Woman and other categories. Developmental works at rural areas are also continuing rapidly by the Govt. Necessary vocational and educational guidance are also providing to the students of Secondary, Higher Secondary and University level by the Govt. and Private bodies. Well advanced and constructive programme for the ST, SC, Woman at rural and tribal areas are implementing for their Socio-economic and Cultural development and it is expected that these well implemented programmes must developed the cognitive, affective and psychomotor qualities of tribal, woman and rural students to the great extent.

For the present problem, the investigator wants to study, the Vocational Preference of College students belonging to Tribal & Non-Tribal, Rural & Urban and Boys & Girls.

RATIONALE:

According to Maslow (1945), "A Man is not only a bundle of remorses and repressions but also a collection of dreams and hopes for the future. He always strives to grow, to improve and to become more capable." Every individual has his own needs which may be Psychological or Biological. For the satisfaction of the needs, a person dreams, thinks, plans and aspires more and more. The thought of vocation differ from individual to individual.

The young man at the threshold of life asks himself, "What shall I do in life?" In order to answer the question, "What shall I do in life?" The young man has to consider and answer himself another question, "What am I best fitted for?" Many of the young men go through life without making a success of it, because they do not select vocation which are fit for them. As a result they go on struggling in life without achieving their goals. They become mal-adjusted and feel unhappiness. For this reason a young man should find out a right vocation or occupation for himself in which he is fitted by nature, inclination and accomplishments and then to adopt that as his occupation in life. Vocational aspiration

of students is an important factor in the career development and life style of students. Vocational aspiration of students become more and more realistic as the student grow in age. Besides, different psychological factors such as intelligence, aptitude, need, achievement etc. different sociological factors and educational background also play an important role in vocational aspiration of adolescents. Therefore the investigator has selected a research topic "Vocational Preference of College Students."

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To study the Vocational Preference of Tribal & Non-Tribal College students.
2. To study the Vocational Preference of Rural and Urban College Students.
3. To study the Vocational Preference of Boys and Girls.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY:

1. There is no significant difference in the Mean Vocational Preference Scale Scores of Tribal & Non-Tribal College Students.
2. There is no significant difference in the Mean Vocational Preference Scale Scores of Rural and Urban College Students.
3. There is no significant difference in the Mean Vocational Preference Scale Scores of Boys and Girls.

SAMPLE:

The sample of the study consists of 830 +2 1st year students of 08 Colleges in the District of Mayurbhanj, Odisha. Out of the 830 students 400 students belong to 4 Rural Colleges and 430 students belong to 4 Urban Colleges. Out of the 830 students 291 students of 8 Colleges belong to Tribal (ST & SC) group and 539 students belong to Non-Tribal (OBC & General) group. Likewise out of the total sample, 515 students belong to Boys and 315 students belong to Girls.

TOOLS:

In order to obtain the desired data for the present article, the Occupational Aspiration scale (OAS) developed by Dr. J.S. Grewal was used.

ANALYSIS OF DATA:

1. STUDY OF VOCATIONAL PREFERENCE OF TRIBAL AND NON-TRIBAL COLLEGE STUDENTS.

The first objective is, "to study the Vocational Preferences of Tribal and Non-Tribal College Students." The hypothesis states that, "there is no significant difference in the Mean Vocational Preference Scale Scores of Tribal & Non-Tribal College Students." Keeping this hypothesis in mind, the data were analysed with the help of "t" test. The results were given in the following table -1.

TABLE - 1

"t" test on Mean Vocational Preference Scale Scores of Tribal & Non-Tribal College Students.

Group	Mean	S.D.	N	"t" Value	Results
Tribal	47.75	5.71	291	5.76	Significant at 0.01 Level df = 828
Non-Tribal	51.07	10.89	539		

$$*df = N_1 + N_2 - 2 = 291 + 539 - 2 = 828$$

From the above Table – 1 it is found that the “t” value is 5.76 is significant at 0.01 level. Therefore the null hypothesis, “there is no significant difference in the Mean Vocational Preference Scale Scores of Tribal & Non-Tribal College Students” is rejected. Further it may be stated that the Mean Vocational Preference Scale Scores of Tribal & Non-Tribal College Students are 47.75 and 51.07 respectively. It indicates that the Mean Vocational Preference Scale Score of Non-Tribal Students is more higher than the Tribal Students.

2. STUDY OF VOCATIONAL PREFERENCE OF RURAL AND URBAN COLLEGE STUDENTS.

The Second objective is, “to study the Vocational Preferences of Rural and Urban College Students.” The hypothesis states that, “there is no significant difference in the Mean Vocational Preference Scale Score of Rural and Urban College Students.” Keeping this hypothesis in mind, the data were analysed with the help of “t” test. The results were given in the following Table-2.

TABLE – 2
“t” test on Mean Vocational Preference Scale Scores of Rural & Urban College Students.

Group	Mean	S.D.	N	“t” Value	Results
Rural	48.41	5.75	400	10.02	Significant at 0.01 Level df=828
Urban	53.19	7.89	430		

$$*df = N_1 + N_2 - 2 = 400 + 430 - 2 = 828$$

From the above table -2, it is found that the “t” value is 10.02 is significant at 0.01 level. So the null hypothesis, “there is no significant difference in the Mean Vocational Preference Scale Scores of Rural and Urban College Students” is rejected. Further it reveals that the Mean Vocational Preference Scale Scores of Rural and Urban College Students are 48.41 and 53.19 respectively. It indicates that the Mean Vocational Preference Scale Scores of Urban Students is more higher than the Rural Students.

3. STUDY OF VOCATIONAL PREFERENCE OF BOYS AND GIRLS.

The third objective of this study is, “to study the Vocational Preferences of Boys and Girls.” The hypothesis states that, “there is no significant difference in the Mean Vocational Preference Scale Scores of Boys and Girls.” Keeping this hypothesis in mind, the data were analysed with the help of “t” test. The results were given in the following Table-3.

TABLE – 3
“t” test on Mean Vocational Preference Scale Scores of Boys & Girls

Group	Mean	S.D.	N	“t” Value	Results
Boys	49.45	8.22	515	5.41	Significant at 0.01 Level df=828
Girls	46.35	7.86	315		

$$*df = N_1 + N_2 - 2 = 515 + 315 - 2 = 828$$

From the above table -3 it is observed that the “t” value is 5.41 is significant at 0.01 level. So the null hypothesis, “there is no significant difference in the Mean Vocational Preference Scale Scores of Boys and Girls” is rejected. Further it reveals that the Mean Vocational Preference Scale Scores of Boys and Girls are 49.45 and 46.35 respectively. It indicates that the Mean Vocational Preference Scale Scores of Boys is more higher than the Girls.

FINDINGS:

The following findings were obtained.

1. The Non-Tribal Students have higher Vocational Preference than the Tribal Students.
2. The Urban Students have higher Vocational Preference than the Rural Students.
3. The Boys Students have higher Vocational Preference than the Girls.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

In this study the findings reveal that the Tribal Students are less aware than the Non-Tribal Students in Vocational choices. So the Govt., Aided and Private institutions should provide proper Vocational guidance to the students of Higher Secondary and Secondary stage.

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